DAILY WORK.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Who lags from dread of daily work And his appointed task would shirk, commits a folly and a crime; A soulless slave -A paltry knave-A cleg upon the wheels of time With work to do, and store of health The man's unworthy to be free, Who will not give,

His daily toil for daily fee. No! Let us work! We only ask Reward proportioned to our task; We have no quarrel with the great. With mill or bank-No envy of a lord's estate, If we can earn sufficient store To satisfy our daily need.

That he may live.

For age and pain, A fraction: we are rich indeed No dread of toil have we of ours, We know our worth, and weigh our powers The more we work the more we win! Success to spade!

And to the corn that's coming in And joy to him who o'er his tack stemember's toil is nature's plan; Who, working, thinks,

Who only asks for humblest wealth Enough for competence and health; And leisure when his work is done To read his book By chimney nook, Or stroll at setting of the sun; Who toils as every man should toil, For fair reward, creet and free: These are the men-The best of mea-These are the men we mean to be.

A THRICE-CONFESSED MURDER.

inebriety. They were no where to be found.

away with his companion, but others com-batted this idea, under the impression that if Pin had committed murder, he would have d, no one knew whither, instead of en-

burner. It was said that they were very much discomposed, as if conscious of having committed a grievous crime. The report spread rapidly through the country, and the Attorney General Frillet, lest no time in inquiring into the feets. sand the Attorney General Frillet, lost no time in inquiring into the facts. The result of his investigation was, that on the 19th of August, 1724, he filed an information to the effect that "On Sueday evening, the 19th of February, Joseph Sevos, after eating and drinking in Vallet's house, had middenly disappeared, and has never since of the forme. I started addenly disappeared, and has never since ben heard of. That further, according to general belief, he had been murdered in the tiler's house, and burried under the stove; but that afterward the body had been raised and consumed in the klin."

Upon this information, proceedings were commenced by the authorities at Pont de l'Ain, and witnesses summoned. The per-son was a man called Vaudan. He averred that on the night of the 19th of February. having been to Mastalion, he was returning by Vallet's house, about three hours before daylight, when he heard a great noise, and

clearly distinguished the words:
"Help! Help! 1 will confess every
thing! Forgive me this once, and spare my

Whereupon a voice, which he knew to be Joseph Vallet's, answered:
"We want no more confessing. You must die!" This sort of dialogue continuing some

time, the witness became alarmed; but anxious to hear the erd of it, he hid himself behind a bush, whence he distinctly heard the blows that were given to the victim. Sud-denly, however, all became still, and pres-ently afterward the door of the house open-ed, and Vallet, accompanied by his wife and ted, and Vallet, accompanied by his wife and two sons, came out, bearing a dead body, which they carried to the brick kiln, and there buried. He added that three or four days afterward he made a pretext to call on Vallet at the brick kiln, in order to see if he could recognize the place; but, from what he observed, he concluded that the body had been removed, and he had since learned that the murdered person was Joseph Saves, and the murdered person was Joseph Saves, and the series of the removed and the series of the house of the series of the removed and he had since learned that the bad heard he had he ard he had heard be and heard be are removed.

was a party who looked on the whole affair with dissatisfaction. They ventured to express doubts of the guilt of the Vallets, and protested against treating them with so much severity; while Antoine Pin, who was assuredly not free from suspicion, was sllowed to range the world at pleasure. A last the matter got so public that it reached Paris; it was talked of at court, and furnished a subject for the salons; and as the fine

cy, Mercy! Take all my money, but spare my life!' But Vallet saying, 'Don't talk to me of mercy!' continued to strike him, while his wife, with a fire-shovel, also lent her assistance. Even Phillippe, the eldes boy, joined in the murderous work; and among them they soon put an end to poor Joseph Sevos; young Pierre the while standing sentinel at the door to keep off in-Vallet, when he saw that he had killed Sevos, wanted me to strike him, too," continued Pin, "lest I should be a witness

against him; but I would not. When Sevos there buried him, covering the place with a heap of wood; and on Good Friday they dug up the body and burned it. I know this, because on that day I called at the kiln, and not only smelt the burning, but saw the burnt bones in the furnace. Vallet told me that if ever I said a word about the matter he would serve me as he had served Sevos; but at the same time I must own he behaved very handsomely to me in the business, pay-ing my silence liberally both with wine and

money.

The fate of the Vallet family seemed now was the more hopedecided; and their case was the more hopeless, that by this last avowal Pin bad brought himself under the arm of the law; but now, when least expected, conscience, that irrepressible witness, awoke and spoke for them. No sooner had he returned to his for them. No sooner had he returned to his cell than the thoughts of destroying a whole family by his perjury, overpowered him. He passed a night of sleepless anguish, and when the morning dawned he requested that some person qualified to receive his confession might be sent to him. One of the barristers engaged in the cause was immediately dispatched to the prison, and Antoine Pin made the following narration:

He confessed that his life had been a

He confessed that his life had been a series of crimes, and at length, in 1722, he had fallen upon young Philippe Vallet on the highroad, and without being recognized by the boy, had robbed him of his money and clothes. Sevos, however, hidden be-hind a bush, had witnessed the crime, and had frequently reminded him that he had it in his power to bring him to the scaffo'd any day he pleased. He had shown no signs of an intention to do it; but neverthe-less the threat disturbed Pin, and he never ceased wishing to get rid of so troublesome

In the early part of the last century there lived near the town of Pont de l'Ain, in the south of France, a brick and tile burner, named Joseph Vallet. Joseph was an industrious man, skilfull in his profession, and his bricks and tiles were in great request in the neighborhood. Among his neighbors were Joseph Sevos and Antoine Pin, two persons of loose character and intemperate habits, who suddenly disappeared, after having been seen the previous evening—February 19, 1724—in a state of many to Pin, who was immediately seized with a desire to get rid of so troublesome an acquaintance. On the 19th February they had gone together to Vallet's house, where they drank and chatted for some time. Sevos, he said, liked idling and drinking as well as he did; they repaired to various wine houses after leaving Vallet's, in the last of which they they sat till past midnight. There it was that, in a state of maudlin intoxication, Sevos pulled a tag out of his pecket containing about forty dollars in silver and exhibited the money to Pin, who was immediately seized with a desire to get possession of the booty, and at the same time relieve of the booty, and at the same time relieve of the booty. They were no where to be found, himself of a dangerous witness, who might inebrlety. They were no where to be found, and when a week clapsed without their making their appearance, the question arose: What had become of them?

After some inquiry, it was found that Pin had gone to Dombes, and enlisted—a thing he often threatened to de. But of Sevos there were no traces. This was the more strange, seeing he was in good circumstances and the possessor of a small property. Some thought Pin must have made away with his companion, but others comfrom whom he procured a losf, which he carried back to Sevos, having on the way slipped into the house of his own father, and samed himself with a hatcher, which

med, no one knew whither, instead of enlisting as a soldier.

While public curiosity was on the stretch to discover what had become of Sevos, a rumor was propagated that all was not right with the family of Vallet, the tile burner. It was said that the soldier intention of going immediately to sleep, requesting Pin to pass the night with him. the unfortunate host was stepping into bed, Pin, who was standing behind him, brought down the batchet with tremendous force were the only words that passed the lips of the victim before he sank to the earth, bath-

" After rifling his pockets I carried his body on my back to the stable," continued he, "where I covered it with manure; and then, feeling that Bresse was no safe for me, I started for Dombes, and enlisted as a soldier." He added, that before he quitted the house he tried, without much

effect, to efface the traces of his crime. "This is the truth," said be, "and the whole truth. I had neither aiders nor abettors; no one living was in my confidence; and the Vallets-father, mother and sons, are innocent of the whole sffair."

As Pin persisted in this story, without

he was at once condemned on his own confession, and broken on the wheel. When he was dead, the authorities bethought themselves of searching the stable for the body, and of verifying his story by ascer-taining what traces of the crime had been found about the house by those who first entered it after the disappearance of Joseph Sevos. But with respect to the house, the bed was gone, the pince had been scoured, and nobody seemed able or willing to give any accurate account of what had be served. Then, with regard to the body, which Pin said he had hidden in the stable under a heap of manure, there was not only no body, but not a single bone to be found nor any appearance to justify the suspicion that a body had ever been there.

been removed, and he had since learned that the murdered person was Joseph Seves, and that on Good Friday the Vallets had consumed the body in the furnace.

There were several other witnesses examined; but on close inquiry it appeared that they had received their information from Vaudan. However, the presumption appeared so strong against the Vallets that their arrest was decreed, and executed with all the aggravated circumstances that so unnatural a crime seemed to just fy. A brigade of mounted police, followed by a mob of the lowest class, proceeded to the tile burner's house, and, amid hooting and howling, dragged away the whole family to Pont de l'Ain, and shut them up in prison.

While these things were going any there is the due to call for the records of the whole case, as it had been tried at Pont de'l'Ain. On looking over the papers, they found such strange informalities, so many unaccountable erasures, and so many equally unaccountable interpolations, that the affair took quite a new turn; and that which nobody had yet dared to suggest began to be countable erasures, and so many equally unaccountable interpolations, that the affair took quite a new turn; and that which nobody had yet dared to suggest began to be shrewdly suspected, namely, that the attorney general, Frillet, had been playing a part in the drams which as little comported with his reputation as with his office. A scrutiny ensued, and the result was the

Paris; it was taked of at court, and furnish-cd a subject for the satons; and as the fine ladies and gentlemen became curious to learn the truth of the business, orders were forwarded to Dombes to arrest Antoine Pin, and send him forthwith to Pent de Pan.

iadies and gentlemen Decame learn the truth of the business, orders were forwarded to Dombes to arrest Antoine Pin, and send him forthwith to Pent de l'Ain. No sooner did the fugitive find himself in prison than he volunteered a full confession. He said that nobody knew better than he the particulars of poor Sevos' murder; and that he was resolved, be the consequences what they might, that he would disclose the consequences which in this case and many others, renderwhich in the case and many others.

Vaudan was executed on the 5th of Oc-ober, and on the 12th an order was issued for placing another prisoner on the rack. This was a man called Maurice, who had made himself exceedingly busy in the whole affair, in the case of Sevos as well as of Dupler, and on whom suspicion had at length rested. The moment Maurice felt the thumb-screws he avowed himself a false witness in the pay of the attorney-general, who was the originator of the whole cabal against the Vallets; he had desired him to

revive the story of Dupler. Maurice de-clared that he had at first resisted, but that the threats and promises of Frillet had at length prevailed. He added that the at-torney-general had two assistants in the affair, namely, Terrillion, and a forrester called Mallet, who had given themselves ex-traordinary trouble to bring in such witnesses as suited the great man's purpose. On the 13th, the day after he had ma this confession, Maurice was executed; and he also died maintaining the innocence of

the Vallets.

They had now put three persons out of the world on account of this affair—one for the murder and two for perjury. But Where was the Attorney-General Frillet?— he, the suborner, the worse than murderer, the persecutor of the innocent, the betrayer of his offie and his oath, the ten times guilty -he was at large, "going to and fro upon the earth, and walking up and down on it," the earth, and waiking up and down on it," like his great prototype. And where were the Valleta:—they were still in prison! Three persons had died declaring their in-nocence; every witness against them had been convicted of perjury or delusion; not a single circumstance remained uncontradicted that could in any way connect them with the deaths of either Dupler or Sevos; their justification was indisputable, clear, and triumphant; the whole accusation was proved to be the fruits of a cabal, the offspring of envy and malice; at least, if it were not, what had Vaudan and Maurice died for? And yet, on the 13th of October.

Frillet was at large, and the Vallets were in

However, they were at length restored to

liberty, with a recompense of about 500 francs (about £20), which Maurice had been made to pay as an explation; at the same time, measures were taken for arresting Frillet and his two abettors, Torrillion and the forrester, but the attorney-general was too well informed or what was going on to allow himself to be taken. He fled into Sa-voy, and found refuge in a cloister, where the arm of the law could not reach him.

Several years had thus elapsed, and the
Vallets had fought through the worst of their difficulties, when, one day, Pierre, the their difficulties, when, one day, Pierre, the youngest son, being on business at a town called Bourg, met, as he was walking through the market-place—whom? why, Joseph Sevos! At first, he thought it was a phantom of the imagination; but, on a nearer approach, he became satisfied that the person he looked upon was no other than he whose disappearance had caused so Buch trouble. Perceiving himself to be recognized, Sevos attempted to escape in the crowd; but Pierre promptly followed, and had the satisfaction of seizing and bringing had the satisfaction of seizing and bringing him before a magistrate, of wnom he de-manded that both himself and the resuscitated man should be held in custody till the mystery could be investigated. The reserve and equivocations with which Sevos sought o battle inquiry, suggested a suspleion that

cordingly removed to Dijon; but even there,

it was not till he was threatened with the rack that the truth was elicited from him. "On the 19th of February 1724," said day's drinking: and when the wine-houses were all closed we went together to my house, where I invited him to I undressed, and was about to step into bed, when I received a violent blow upon the head. I fell to the ground, exclaiming that I was killed; and as I did not stir again, no doubt Pin thought I was. However, I was only stunned. He then rifled my pockafterward dragged me to the stable, and covered me with manure. There I lay and istened till I heard Pin go away; then I went back to the house, and fastened the door. I stanched the blood that il wed from my head as well as I could with old rags. In the morning I bound it up, and bethought me what I should do; but the fear of Antoine so entirely overcame me that I durst not leave the house, nor even open the door, and for two whole cays and nights I sat there, listening for his return, which I momentarily expected. However, he came, no more; and on the third I ventured, before the day bad well broken, to slip out; and I managed without being seen by any one to reach the attorney-general's, and to him I related what had happened. He listened to related what had happened. He listened to my story with attention, and after some con-sideration, he advised me to quit the place." "Pin," said he; "Is a villain, who will stick at nothing, and if he flads out that you are alive, he will never stop till he has com-pleted his work. Take my advice and leave

this as fast as your legs can carry you, and the further you go the better.

Sevos was a timid and weak man; to be once murdered he thought was enough. The advice of so influential a person as Friliet, one who must necessarily understand the case so well, was not to be neglected. He fled and never stopped till he found himself far out of the reach of his enemy. Accident had at length brought him to the market of Bourg, where Pierre Vallet met him. As soon as the news of Sevos' appearance reached Frillet, he quit-ted his sanctuary and loudly arraigned the Parliament of Dijon, not only for their pro-ceedings against himself, but also for having broken Antoine Pin upon the whiel for the murder of a man who was proved never to baye been murdered at all. In spite of this, however, they arrested him, and instituted investigations, which led to the conviction of several other persons as parties in the conspiracy of which he had been the conriver; and now thet the tide was apparently turning againt him, there was no telling how far the tongue of Joseph Sevos might have been loosed, had he not just at this juncture, most unexpectedly died in prison. Nevertheless, so strong was the evidence against Frillet that he was condemned to death, and his property muleted to the amount of 8 000 livres, for the benefit of the

Vallet family. Great was the joy of the people at this decision; but this vengeful feeling was doomed to be disappointed. The sentence of death against Frillet was commuted by the King into banishment for ten years. However, on the day appointed his cities were the sentence of the day appointed to his cities with the sentence of th on the day appointed for his quitting the prison, that life was required of him by a judge meorruptible. He expired suddenly as they were throwing open the gates to set him free. His coadjutors in crime suffered various degrees of punishment, and the injured Vallets received the 8,000 livres.

Co operation of the Wife .- No man ever prospered in the world without the cooperation of his wife. If she unites in mu-tual endeavors or rewards his labors with an enduring smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or his farm, fly the whole truth.

"On the evening of the 19th of February," said he, "I and Sevos were drinking in Vallet's house, when Sevos took it into his head, being the cause of Dupler's death; whereupon, in a rage, Vallet took up a heavy tin can that stood upon the table and struck flevos such a blow on the head with it that he fell backward to the earth, crying, 'Mor-

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In the Island of Java the deficiency in the crop will, this year, be 23,000 tons—the Brazil crop will fall short some 70,000 tons, the Ceylon will fall short nearly 10,000 tons. It is thus estimated that the coffee crop of the world will fall short of last year fully 100,000 tons.

It is affirmed by geologists that the eastern shore of the United States is sinking into the ocean at the rate of about one-sixth of an inch per annum, or sixteen inches every hundred years. The island of New York goes under at the rate of seventeen inches

The first test case in the Treasury Dapart-The first test case in the Treasury Department under the civil service rules of appointment to office is the appointment to fill the office of Controller of Currency. The appointment of the present incumbent expires very shortly, and the appointment is open to persons of both sexes. The physician in charge of the drunkards

department of Blackwell's Island says that milk or eggs are antidates for liquor poisons, and those who must drink liquor should mix milk or eggs with their "poison," which will take effect on those article instead of the toper's stomach.

A curious petition has been addressed by the clergy of Alsace to the Emperor of Germany. Divested of its verbiage, it amounts simply to this: Give us unlimited control of church and school, and promote our worldly interests in every way, and we will desist from telling our parishloners to hope tor reincorporation with France.

The Manufacturer's Review states that a fluid called Liqueur Bernhard is sold in Parls to dyers and scourers for removing grease spots, etc., composed of three ounces of best marrow, one and a half ounces of potash, and a quart of water. It has but a taint odor, but is not applicable to delicate colors on account of the potash in it.

The India Gazette says that the aggregate number of deaths by wild beasts, throughout the provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Northwestern provinces, Punjaub, Oude, Cetral provinces, Courge, Hydera'ad and British Burmah, for three years, amounts to 12,554. The deaths from snake bites over the same area number 25,664, making a total of 38,218.

Western farmers find that the partridge is a great destroyer of the chinch bug, which is so injurious to wheat fields, and are beginning to protect them from the fowler. One farmer says he has hundreds of tame partridges about his place, and his wheat crops are unusually abundant, while in places not far away the chinch bug com-mits great ravages. He feeds the birds in

The Supreme Court of the United States lately decided, in the case of Trobelcock vs. Wilson, error to Iowa, that a note specifying payment to be made in gold or silver, must be paid in those commodities, notwithstanding the Legal Tender Greenback law; it being held that that could only be applied to debts made payable in money, without specifying the kind that should be used.

The French Journal Official says that the gold production is rapidly increasing in the French colony of Gulana, in South America. The annual product has enlarged from 25,-974 francs in 1856, to 1 685,643 francs in 1871. The product between 1856 and 1869 amounted to over ten millions of francs. Gold mining industry in Guiana pays an annual tax ty cents per acre, and an export duty of four per cent upon bullion. This industry promises to attract to those tropical regions a numerous and energetic

A much more liberal spirit is getting abroad in our colleges. Several salutary al-terations are proposed at Yale, and we ob-serve that a number of important changes are announced in the course of study at Amherst. Msthematics is to be optio after the first year, and parallel courses in modern languages and natural science are to be so arranged that either can be pursued at the will of the student. Every change that makes education more directly preparatory for practical life is good, and training in the direction of the natural talents and tastes of the student is the more efficient.

THE DIAMOND DIGGINGS OF CAPE OF Good Hore.—We are indebted to our respected fellow townsman, Mr. John Markus, for the following account of life at the diamond fields of Algoa Bay, which he has re-

ceived from a triend:
"I calculate Waterboer's territory give at least 800 farms for the mark st. The fields will be the making of the T ansvaal. A population of 20 000 consumers placed on their boundary will help that country and induce the farmers to develop the resources of their fertile lands. They supply all the camps with meat, & ... and spend the pro-ceeds freely on the common necessaries of life, which they hitherto had no means of procuring. Sovereigns in the fields are as common as boys' marbles. Ask a successful digger how many diamonds he has found during the week, he coolly puts his hands into his breeches pockets and pulls out thousands of pounds worth, and as he earns his money easy he spends it freely. The consumption of goods batiles all belief. One dealer here had five buck loads arrived, and in less than forty-eight hours his shelves were empty. Another had seven loads, and every article was disposed of before up. every article was disposed of before un-loaded; and several others in this place were equally fortunate. An immense trade has sprung up with the natives, a great many of whom have been successful diamond diggers, and they also spend their proceeds in wearing apparel and household utensils, and I have no doubt the fields will make a wonderful revolution in South Africa. Klipdrift is most centrally situated. Being on the north side of the Vaal, it command all the Transvaal trade, and Du Toit's and De Beer's camps being within twenty-four miles on the south side, are within an easy distance to trade with that place." The same note gives the result of a sale of a lot of small diamonds which brought

4.105 Lounds sterling. Another sale of 421 dia nonds, weighing 471 3-4 carats, realized 1,641 pounds—a little over \$8,000—the same number in New York City would bring over a million dollars!—New York A French provincial paper relates an episode of love and war which has just been brought to light at Pontarier. It appears that a young widow of that town had the misfortune to have a handsome Prussian corporal billeted upon her. Fritz was gallant and protecting, and, in spite of her patriotism, Cupid succeeded in gaining possession of the widow's heart. The war over, the corporal left for his native home, promising to name the happy day. Last week the widow received her lover's orders to publish the marriage bans, but in the arpublish the marriage bans, but in the ar-der of her affection she torget all about her neighbors' feelings. The consequence was that, as soon as the town heard of the in-

that, as soon as the town heard of the in-tended nuptials, the most indignant repair-ed to the widow's house, and smashed up all her furniture, and would have probably done the same with the widow, but for the arrival of the police. About thirty persons were arrested and sentenced to imprison-ment. The widow has since sold off and gone to Fstherland to join her soldier lad-die.

ACRICULTURAL.

THE BAROMETER ON THE FARM.-In mak ing an estimate of a farmer's rank and pro-ficiency, we generally turn to his imple-ments, the state of which is one of the many criterions of good farming. We seldom see a good farmer with bad implements, and not often do we find bad farmers with good implements. Now, there are implements other than plows barrows reasers. other than plows, harrows, reapers, &c.
The workshop should be full of implements,
the garden full of tools, and in the house
there should always hang a good barometer.
How often do we hear from farmers, old
men, too, who will protest that a barometer

is not good, and that they never saw one upon which reliance could be placed. These men mistake the principles which regulate the rise and fall of a column of mercury. These expansions and contractions are governed by natural laws, which, under the guidance of an over-ruling and Omnipotent Creator, are in their very nature immutable.

It has thus been established as a fact that

It has thus been established as a fact that before falling weather the pressure upon the lower atmosphere becomes less, and before fine weather the pressure becomes greater. Now, a barometer in its simplest form is only a tube of a certain standard, proportionate hight and size, filled with mercury, closed at the top, opened at the bottom, and placed upright in an open vessel filled with the same metal. When this is done, the mercury in the tube, at a certain standard state and temperature of the air sinks to a only a tube of a certain standard, proportionate hight and *ize, filled with mercury, closed at the top, opened at the bottom, and placed upright in an open vessel filled with the same metal. When this is done, the mercury in the tube, at a certain standard state and temperature of the air sinks to a certain point. It is sustained at this point by the pressure of the atmosphere upon the mercury in the vessel. When this pressure americaning (see the lawyers have it) problems. by the pressure of the atmosphere upon the mercury in the vessel. When this pressure becomes greater, or before fine weather, the mercury in the column is pressed upwards into the vacuum above, and is said to rise when the pressure becomes less, or before falling treatment the mercury in the table. falling weather the mercury in the tube

Now, in noticing the action of the barom eter, the rapidity with which it rises or falls should be observed. If it falls rapidly in fine weather the rain-fall is near, and if slowly, it is probably far off; and vice versa, if dur-ing falling weather it rises rapidly or slowly, will the clearing weather be nearer at hand or not.

Before a thunder storm the barometer ometimes gives us no indication, because the pressure of the atmosphere having been so great that the barometer has risen high and that pressure is in these cases not re-lieved until the storm is actually upon us. But frequently storms are indicated by a sudden or rapid fall of the mercury.

To make use of a barometer let a slate be hung near it, and let some member of the family who is frequently in the house note its hight at different times, and record the hight and hour upon the slate; we can then judge of the time which is likely fo clapse before the predicted change of weather will occur. By a careful observation of a welltested barometer, we cannot perhaps pre-dict in time the advent of thunder storms in catchy " weather; but we may generally so far judge of a steady change of weather as to regulate the amount of hay we should cut at a time, when we should shock such hay, or whether to cap our grain "stalks" -C. E. W., in Canada Farmer.

EXPERIMENTS.—Plans for experiments in agriculture may be laid in winter, to be carried out in spring and summer. Every tiller of the soil may derive useful information from very simple and inexpensive ex-periments with different manures and the various modes of applying them, deep and shallow plowing, draining, improvement of grass land, etc. Feeding live stock of various kinds affords a wide field for exscription of food is best suited for fattening, producing milk, or increasing the growth of neat stock, also for feeding sheep and swine. Rotation of crops presents numer-ous opportunities for experiment. It is well known that cereal crops thrive best after green crops and vice versa. Each cereal crop has its particular green crop after which it does best. Thus, after turnips, barley excels: a'ter grass, oats; after clover, potatoes or teans; wheat changing seed from one description of soil to another, preparing it for sowing by steeping in liquid manure of various kinds, or pickling in brine; testing the relative advantages of thick or thin sowing, as well as several other important matters, should be fully tested by experiment.

DR. VOELKER, whose experimnts with ordinary barnyord manure are the most perfect known, says: "In the case of clay soils, I have no hesitation to say that the manure may be spread even six months before it is plowed in without losing any appreciable quantity of manuring matters. I am perfectly aware that on stiff clay land farm yard manure, more especially long dung, when plowed in before the frest sets in, exercises a most beneficial action by keeping the soil and ad altting the free access of frost, which pulverizes the land, and would therefore by no means recommend to leave the manure spread on the surface without plowing it in. All that I wish to without plowing it in. All that I wish to enture is, that when no choice is left but to either set up the manure heap in a corner of the field, or to spread in on the field without plowing it in directly, to adopt the latter plan. In the case of very light sandy soits, it may perhaps not be advisable to spread out the manure a long time before it is plowed in, since such soils do not possess the power of retaining manure and the control of the field without plowing it in directly, to adopt the latter plan. In the case of very light sandy soits, it may perhaps not be advisable to spread out the manure a long time before it is plowed in, since such soils do not possess the power of retaining manure and the true unlucky thing go. The wrath of the exited German now broke out with a force like that attending the "Berserkr rage" in the days of old; and shouting out "Zum Hengte mit euch!"—he struck his helpless "frau" a blow in the face that stretched her at full length on the floor. The horrified Gaul took his leave forthwith, and thus the negotiation ended. do not possess the power of retaining manuring matters in any marked degree. On light sandy soils, I would suggest to ma-nure with well fermented dung shortly befo e the crop intended to be sown is growa. COOKING FOOD FOR STOCK .- Will doubt-

less pay where everything is convenient, and where well-bred stock is kept and lib-eral feeding is required. But not one farm-er in a thousand is ready for the work. His farming, his stock, and his system of feed-ing are not up to it. There are many other things of far greater importance for him to attend to. To plow under clover in the summer and steam corn stalks in the winter shows great ignorance of the fundamental principles of good agriculture. It will selprinciples of good agriculture. It will seldom if ever pay to cook in order to save food; but it will frequently pay to cook for save digestion. It will not pay to cook for store cows; but it might pay well to cook for mlich cows that are capable of turning more food into milk than they can digest. It will not pay to cook food for breeding sows that can eat and digest more food than they require. But it will pay well to cook for a lot of well-bred young pigs that are capable of converting into flesh more corn meal than they can digest in the raw state. meal than they can digest in the raw state. -American Agriculturist.

If milk becomes stringy or curdles there seemething the matter with the cow, and the advice of a person experienced in the diseases of cattle should be had. Bran for cows is much better when scalded, but they must not eat it bot. Scald a pallful at night for the morning meal; they ought to be fed very early in the morning and about five in the evening: they require a large supply of water and should have all they want. Milk hould be strained into shallow pans, as soon as the froth goes down; the greater surface the milk has the more cream will rise. Set milk in a cool, dark cellar, free from impurities; milk will absorb and retain unpleasant and strong odors.

The ancestors of Longfellow, the pcet, resided at likly, in Wharfdale, England, in the registry of the parish church of which Robert Collyer, of Chicago, lately found the name. The record runs back to 1598,

A SOUVENIR OF FAUST.

History presents many singular circum-stances in connection, with the popular su-perstition on the subject of curses. Nothing of this sort is nore striking, however, than the force and perpetuity of some of these bans, that really exist only in the imaginabans, that really exist only in the imagina-tions of the ignorant, do sometimes actually seem to possess. In fact, time occasionally exhibits such an exact and unvarying ful-fillment of the original malediction that we are almost tempted, at the first view, to be-lieve in a direct interposition of some su-

perhuman agency.

A peculiarly interesting case of this kind occurred, not long ago, in the old German city of Mentz, or more properly, Mainz. This ancient municipality, it will be remembered, was the home of Johann Gensilelsch, (better known as Gutenburg.) and the scene of his invention and improvements in conof his invention and improvements in con-nection with moveable type. Many old traditions concerning Gutenburg and his associate, the wealthy goldsmith, Johann Faust, have been preserved and are still re-peated in that locality. Of course, too, the latter individual has been endowed, here as well as elsewhere in Germany, with a very unenviable reputation. Partly because he was the most notable name at first connect-ed with the new and encerently megical art appertaining, (as the lawyers have it) to this same professor of "ways that are dark and deeds that are vain," has shared his evil treatment at the hands of fame.

Now it happened that the site of the house in which Faust and his second associate, Peter Schoffer, carried on their business after the former had deprived Gutenburg of all his printing materials, came to be occupied, some years since, by an extensive brewery. The proprietor thereof was a successful man, and his beer had obtained a wide and favorable renutation. Finding a successful man, and his beer had obtained a wide and favorable reputation. Finding that his growing business required more room, he began to make addition: to the original building; and, among other improvements, had a cellar dug underneath it, to be used for storage. In the coxrse of their excavations the workmen came upon an old worm-eaten beam, with an iron screw, thickly coated with rust, through the middle of it. Further investigations, and a careful examination and comparison of the best authorities, made it certain that they had discovered the original printing press used by Faust and Schoffer. The old, decayed remnant was immediately cleansed, restored to a place of honor, and exhibited to visitors as a curious relic of the past, and an object of interest to civilized people all over the world. The architecture of the past, and an object of interest to civilized people all to v'sitors as a curious relic of the past, and an object of interest to civilized people all over the world. The sight-seers came in crowds to inspect it, and the worthy brewer soon began to have a very high opinion of the value attaching to his accidentally acquired treasure. When, at last, many of the most celebrated scholars and scientific men of Europe, as well as the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria, with other lesser grandes, had visited him and expressed great interest in his discovery, he became perfectly infatuated on the subject. It occupied his mind constantly, to the exclusion of everything else, and he gradually neglected his legitimate business more and more. He confidently expected to realize an enormous sum by the sale of his press, and, consequently, took little pains to preserve his old run of custom. His wife, however, was by no means so sanguine about the vast fortune the object in question was to bring them; and indeed, the good lady to bring them; and indeed, the good lady always looked upon it as an ill-omened and dangerous thing, redolent of the sorcerer's art and suggestive of the blackest diablerie. art and suggestive of the blackest diableric. Her constant advice to her husband was to think less about the old press, and take measures to prevent, before it was too late, the entire loss of a prospersus and lucrative trade. But he was deaf to all her arguments, and at last grew so impatient at her importunity, that, from being an affectionate and devoted husband, he became morose, unsociable, and at times rectified search.

unsociable, and at times positively savage One morning there came to the brewer's door a little Frenchman, who asked in the most polite and propitatory manner, to be allowed to inspect the press. After having his wish gratified, and when he had expressed his admiration with a mixture of courtesy and enthusiasm that was wonderful to see, he made known his desire to pur chase it on behalf of a certain society in Paris. His first offer was of twenty thous-and francs, but the brawer secured the idea, declaring it to be ridiculous. With a shrug of police depreciation, the other bld five thousand more, but this was also instantly rejected. Thus they went on chaffering, until finally, the visitor proffered fifty thousand francs and declared with mild correctness that he could positively seemes. earrestness that he could positively go no higher. Seeing that her husband was again going to refuse, the woman begged him to accept that sum while he had the chance, and

After this nobody came to bid for Faust's press. But its possessor did not lo e faith, for an instant, in the prospect of the wealth he was to derive from its sale. His vocahe was to derive from its sale. His vocation, so long neglected, now ceased to afford him a decent support, for his customers nearly all became disgusted with his carelessness, and leit him. At last his creditors seized upon all the appurtenances and furniture of his brewery to satisfy their claims, and would certainly have attached even his cherical wave of the head set. and would certainly have attached even his cherished press if he had not, before their advent, escaped with it and field to a town in the neighboring Duchy of Nassau.

There he was living, at last accounts, in great poverty and distress, but rtill refusing persistently to part with his relic for less than an amount which the decreased

less than an amount which the decreased interest in a curiosity no longer new made it impossible for him even to obtain.

His wife tried, at first, to keep a small beer-shop in a portion of the building that had once been too small for their business.

But, to crown their misf rtunes, the whole structure was destroyed by fire, and she was left without a groschen in the world. She has since been accustomed to relate, often

known), would warrant its pur some museum or other public exhibition And such, there can be little doubt, will be its ultimate fate.

PERSONAL.

Senator Wilson and General Sickles, say the New York Evening Post, will canval New Hampshire and Connecticut in the R publican interest.

The Prince of Wales is at Osborne, wi the Queen and royal family. He goes of daily, but his strength is not sufficiently p stored to permit an immediate visit i London.

Dr. J. P. Thompson, who recently left for Europe, has been invited to deliver a cour-of lectures before the University of Berli on the "Constitutional History and Civ Polity of the United States." Rev. Mr. Rosenfeldt, a convert from J

daism, who was sent out to Jamaica by th Society for the Propagation of Christia Knowledge among the Jews, has committee The Cape Standard and Mail (Africa), the 19th of January, says: "We are i

from Dr. Livingstone, who was at Ujiji, an Alex. Henderson, manager of the Lyd Thompson troupe, and reported husband Lydia, through the death of his mother h come into possession of the family estate in England, valued at over half a million

A famous porker, called by his owne "Boss Tweed," and weighing nearly seven hundred pounds, was killed at Huntington L. I., lately. L'ke his notorious namesake he had great powers of absorption, Lut we unable to save his own bacon.

During his recent visit to Spain, General Sherman paid a visit to the Escurial, took seat in the historic chair of Phillip, and hel in his hands the dirty folding board o which Philip signed the treaty of Themes.

As soon as his strength will permit th Prince of Wales will go abroad and be a sent until May. The places to which h may resort are not known, but Madeira an Cannes (where the Princess Caristina is no staying), are mentioned, as is also Torque In Chickasaw county, Mississippi, no long ago, Mr. Lorenzo Day married Mis Martha Week, upon which a local poet con ments as follows:

"A Day is made, a Week is lost, But time should not complain. There'll soon be little days enough To make the week again."

It is now asserted in Vienna that the down fall of Count Von Beust, late chancellor of the empire, was brought about by his loos mode of life. To such an extent did he of

The veteran statesman, M. Guizot, wh was recently awarded the biennial prize of four thousand dollars by the French Acade my for his "History of France," wishes I devote that sum "to the foundation of prize to be awarded by the Academy tries nisily to the best work published within the three preceeding years, either upon one of the great periods of French literature from its rise to our present time, or upon the liand works of the great French writer either prose or poets, philosophers, historians, orators, or learned critics."

The most careful sculptor in Rome is sal to be William Reinhart. His colossal statt of Chief Justice Taney is now being cast bronze. The judge is represented seater and Reinhart has rightly insisted on deparing from the conventional dress, which simpedes the hand of the artist, and substituting in its place a flowing garment. Bot in face and figure the likeness is said to striking, while the execution shows greater at the same and in the case of finish. Whe it reaches its destination, and is unveiled the coming summer. Annapolis will possess coming summer, Annapolis will possess work of art of which she may be proud.

A singular scene occurred lately at th Trement House in Chicago. A gentlems named Gustavus Farley, partner in a me cantile house having branches in Japan an New York, arrived from Yokohama in the forenoon, on his way to Gotham to visit he partner, Chas. E. Parker, whom he had ne seen for years. A few hours later, Mr. Paker stepped into the hotel, having just a ighted from a train from the east. He we ighted from a train from the east. He we proceeding to Japan to see Mr. Farley. The pair met in the office of the Tremont, and seefie followed which was replete with en braces, hand shaking, champagne and thike.

A biographical notice of Archbisho Spaulding contains the following: "H sympathies were with the land of his birt and his ancestry; but never, even in the sanctity of closest friendship, did he discloshis sentiments. He even maintained the opinion that the church should under a circumstances become entangled with the questions of the day. On one occasion during the war between the North and South, Archbishop Kenrick, appalled the encroachments of the military and the threats that were freely made against the tathedral, determined to issue a pastora defining the position of the church upon the cathedral, determined to issue a pastors defining the position of the church upon th questions which so fearfully agitated the public mind. His intention was confided Bishop Spaulding, who unhesitatingly condemned it, and so clearly pointed out the impropriety of the step that it was forth with abandoned."

beer-shop in a portion of the building that had once been too small for their business. But, to crown their misf rtunes, the whole structure was destroyed by fire, and she was left without a groschen in the world. She has since been accustomed to relate, often with tears in her eyes, how she and her husband have been utterly ruined by his discovering and taking possession of a thing on which the curse of the devil rested. Many of her neighbors also, and others who were cognizant of the circumstances, seem of mediever, it naturally suggests itself to the unsuperstitious mind that the difficulty lay in the man's want of common sense, and that his ruin was brought about very naturally by neglect of his regular occupation. And, under this view, there can be no doubt that it the press should come into the possession of anybody capable of making a practical use of it, it may be changed from a curse into a fortunate and valuable acquisition.

Although it has long since ccased to be a nine days wonder, yet the interest every one must naturally feel in such a specimen of medieval invention (connected as it is with ne of the greatest arts the world has ever ORGANIZATION OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

The section of sufficient with the